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EAST WEST NEWS

UC Berkeley Names Patrick Hayashi To Top Administrative Post



Patrick Hayashi and William M. Banks

BERKELEY - Patrick Hayashi has been named by University of California at Berkeley Chancellor Ira M. Heyman to the newly-created position of associate vice chancellor—admissions and enrollment.

Heyman also announced the appointment of William M. Banks to the new post of

provost for undergraduate affairs.

Both will serve in an acting capacity, at least through the fall semester. A search committee has been appointed which will recommend a permanent candidate for the provost position. Both will report directly to the Vice Chancellor Roderic B. Park and be

key members of Heyman's Senior Staff.

Hayashi is currently assistant to the chancellor, and Banks, a professor of Afro-American Studies, is dean of educational development.

Heyman said the two new posts will provide key leadership in a reorganized structure replacing the existing positions of vice chancellor for undergraduate affairs and two assistant vice chancellors.

Hayashi will be responsible for coordinating recruitment, admissions and financial aid policies and programs and for consulting with persons and groups both on and off campus. He will be chief executive of Berkeley's Admissions Policy Coordination Board. Units reporting to him will be Admissions, Financial Aid, Registration and Records, Relations with Schools and Academic Preparation and Articulation.

Banks will supervise campus units and programs concerned with academic support and the quality of life.

Hayashi, 44, is a 1966 Berkeley graduate in English and earned master's degrees at Berkeley in both public affairs and public policy. In 1973-75 he was research student at Tohoku University in Japan. Currently he is a candidate for a Ph.D. in public policy.

In the early 1970s Hayashi was director of the Asian American Studies Program at

Berkeley and taught at Berkeley and Mills College. He was a co-author of the report to the California Legislature on the status of Asian Americans in California higher education. Hayashi has held posts at Berkeley in student affairs, educational development and budget and policy analysis. He was a member of the steering committee of UC's Women's Resource Center and the Center for Studies in Higher Education. From 1985 until he joined the chancellor's staff in 1986, he was director of the Office of Student Conduct.

Succeeding Hayashi as assistant to the chancellor will be Francisco Hernandez, currently coordinator of the Office of Academic Preparation and Articulation. As announced last March, Watson M. Laetsch, who has served for eight years as vice chancellor for undergraduate affairs, has been appointed Berkeley's vice chancellor for development.

Some Asian American activists, citing the fact that only one of 102 top administrators on the UC campus is an Asian American, have insisted that Asian Americans should have been named to both new posts. Heyman characterized that view as one of "enormous presumption." [Bill Wong's column, *E/W* 6/23/88] He said that "we're not in a position to negotiate positions" as though this were "New York City ward politics."

There has been a continuing controversy at UC Berkeley over what some Asian American critics charge is a series of systematic barriers that block the admissions of qualified Asian American applicants to the university.

Mineta to be Co-Chair of Democratic Convention

WASHINGTON, DC - San Jose Congressman Norman Mineta has been chosen to Co-chair of the Democratic National Convention, which will convene in Atlanta beginning July 18.

"It is a great honor and privilege to be selected for this important post at what will certainly be a critical moment towards the future of our democracy," Mineta said.

The congressman went on to speak on the role Asian Americans will play in the 1988 presidential elections. "Clearly, Americans of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry will play an important part in the fall campaign, just as we will at the Convention. We are celebrating our growing role in our nation's political, social and economic life — and this role will only increase under the Dukakis administration," he concluded.

Mineta, California coordinator of the Dukakis campaign, will be one of four co-chairs at the convention.

Money Raised For Taiwan Pavilion Restoration Spent On Entertainment

By SERENA CHEN

SAN FRANCISCO - Amidst charges that the SF-Taipei Sister City committee had misspent the money raised for renovation of the Taiwan Pavilion at Golden Gate Park, outgoing committee chairman Benny Yee called a press conference last week to disclose how the money was disbursed.

Yee passed out copies of financial statements showing the committee's income and expenses during his three year tenure as chair (6/85-5/88). According to a summary of the account, the committee raised \$43,834.38 and spent \$43,496.84, leaving the incoming committee a balance of \$337.54. The documents show that most of the money was spent on entertaining visiting dignitaries from Taiwan. Among the final actions of the committee, was close to \$5,000 of donations made to several non-profit organizations in March and May of this year.

Outgoing vice chair Dr. Dennis Wong explained that every newly appointed com-

mittee has started out with a zero balance. "We started out with nothing and we managed. They should be able to," he said.

In a departure from past changeovers in committee leadership, incoming chair Li Wa was also present at the press conference. According to Yee, Li was a last minute addition to the conference after committee member, Sup. Carol Ruth Silver suggested on the night before the conference that he be included.

Li said that the new committee planned to begin work on the pavilion in mid-July. "We will not let the symbolic pavilion down," he stated. When asked by a reporter how he was going to pay for the work, Li claimed all the new committee members had promised to make up for the shortfall, since it wouldn't be fair to go to the community for any more money. He concluded by saying he didn't want to disclose anything further until he spoke with Yee.

In a telephone interview with *E/W* this

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NEWS

SF Planning Commission Approves Richmond Demolition Freeze

SAN FRANCISCO - The SF Planning Commission approved, five to one, the freeze on demolitions of one and two storey homes last week.

This freeze replaced the five-month moratorium on housing demolitions which expired July 2. A permanent ordinance will be ready for adoption to replace the freeze within the next few months, according to Commissioner Douglas Engmann.

In response to neighborhood protests over the demolition of small homes and their replacement by multiunit buildings, Mayor

Art Agnos appointed a task force. The Board of Supervisors approved the moratorium last February.

The freeze is the result of the task force's recommendations to "conserve existing sound housing."

It requires the suspension of action on permit applications [for demolition, major alterations and new construction in areas for single and two family homes] filed within 60 days before June 23, the day of the Planning Commission's first public hearing on the demolition ordinance.

Pete Wilson To Co-Sponsor Asian Census Bill

WASHINGTON, DC - The fight for an accurate census count of Asian/Pacific Americans (A/PI) gained a new ally recently when US Sen. Pete Wilson added his support to legislation which would force the US census bureau to use a check-off system to count A/PI in the 1990 count. (see E/W 5/19)

Wilson is now one of the co-sponsors of S. 2444, which was authored by Sen. Spark Matsunaga of Hawaii and Cong. Robert Matsui of Sacramento. [The companion bill

in the house is called HR 4432].

"The census bureau's proposal to ask Asian Americans to write in their ethnic background could cause a significant miscount of one of the nation's fastest growing minority groups," Wilson said.

"It is ludicrous to lump the vastly diverse population of A/PI into one group. The cultural and socio-economic diversity of Asian Americans requires full and complete documentation of the ethnic subgroups that comprise the Asian American community," he continued.

Wilson said that the needs of the various Asian American ethnic subgroups vary greatly. To accurately target federal social services programs, thorough census data is required.

Two Indicted in Securities Scandal

NEW YORK - An investor from Taiwan and a Chinese American junior analyst at Morgan Stanley & Co. are under investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission [SEC] for participating in an insider trading scheme.

Fred C. Lee, 38, is alleged to have earned \$19 million in illegal profits from transactions made between July 1987 and April 1988. The profits were made through confidential information sold to Lee by Stephen Sui-Kuan Wang, Jr., a junior analyst at Morgan Stanley.

The case broke out when SEC investigators were questioning Lee in Hong Kong on June 24, about suspicious transactions and his attempts to conceal his trading activity from American regulators.

Lee, through his lawyer, later said that he had lied during the interview with the investigators and admitted that he knew Wang. Morgan Stanley was an adviser in each of the proposed takeovers listed in the SEC complaint.

Further investigation revealed that Lee had spoken to Wang on several occasions before the transactions and that Lee had paid Wang at least \$200,000 for inside information on over two dozen takeover attempts.

Wang, 24, has been a junior analyst at Morgan Stanley & Co for the last two years. Wang, who claimed that he had graduated magna cum laude with a degree in finance from University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign in a resume circulated around Wall Street last year, had never received his degree. Also in the resume, Wang listed several of the key deals which are included in SEC's charges.

SEC's civil charges were filed in Federal District Court in Manhattan on June 27.

Taiwan Pavilion

Continued from page 1

week, Yee said that the \$36,000 profit from a July 1986 banquet celebrating the 17th anniversary of the sister city relationship, was



"not really earmarked for the pavilion." But when questioned further, he admitted that there was an "understanding to raise funds mainly for the pavilion."

Yee said that after the funds were raised, the committee realized that they did not have enough for a complete renovation. Two or three months afterwards, Yee was in Taipei and spoke to Taipei City Mayor Hsu Shui-teh

Forty Minorities Promoted In The SF Fire Dept.

SAN FRANCISCO - Eighty-one firefighters, of which 40 are minorities, were promoted to the rank of lieutenant last week. Seven of the promoted firefighters are of Asian ancestry, but one rejected the promotion. The names of those promoted were unavailable before E/W deadline.

The promotions took place after a federal appeals court removed the temporary stay on the implementation of the consent decree, which was adopted by the SF fire department to increase the number of minori-

ties and women in the predominantly white male department.

The hiring process and promotions were put on hold June 13 when Local 798, the union representing a majority of the white firefighters, appealed with the U.S. Court of Appeals, arguing that the decree involved reverse discrimination. After almost three weeks of deliberations, the court decided to lift the order. The court stated that a longer written decision will be made soon.

Final Hearing to Extend SF's Minority-Owned Business Ordinance Set For July 14

SAN FRANCISCO - The SF Human Rights Commission will be holding the last of two hearings on the issue of extending the city's affirmative action ordinance for minority- and women-owned businesses on July 14. Contract compliance officer Clemente Obregon said over 100 individuals attended the first hearing on June 30, with all 25 speakers in support of extending the ordinance.

Originally passed in 1984, Ordinance 139-84 (Minority, Women, and Local Business Enterprises) established a uniform program by which businesses owned and controlled by minorities and women may participate in contracts handled by the city and county of SF.

The Human Rights Commission had found that during 1981 and 1982 these businesses combined received less than 3% of all

prime contracts awarded by SF, which represented \$25 million out of a total of \$869 million worth of contracts. They further noted that, at that time, 33% of all SF based firms were minority-owned and 25% were owned by women.

The ordinance sets a minimum goal of "30% for [minority-owned business] primes and 10% for [women-owned business] primes of the dollar value for eligible contracts and 30% and 10% for concessions and leases for [each] fiscal year on a department-wide basis." After the hearing, the commission staff will prepare a recommendation on the ordinance for the Board of Supervisors.

The hearing is July 14, 6-9pm at 350 McAllister St., Rm. 1200, SF. For information, call the Human Rights Commission at 558-4901.

about the shortage. "Mayor Hsu told me that money [from Taiwan] to completely refurbish the pavilion was ready," Yee said.

According to Yee, Mayor Hsu, while visiting SF, reiterated his promise again a few months later to then SF Mayor Dianne Fein-

stein. "He assured her that the money was forthcoming," Yee stated. "But we haven't heard from him since."

about it, O'Young claimed he didn't know anything about it. "All I know is that the money was not turned over to either me or Mayor Feinstein," Yee said.

When asked what happened to the \$36,000 from his fundraiser, Yee explained that the committee did not receive any city funds and had to operate solely on the funds they raised. "We needed money to entertain our counterparts from Taipei and other officials," he said. "We also spent quite a bit of money on our display at the SF Fair, which was the center of attraction for the whole fair. People don't realize that things like that cost money," Yee said.

Apparently some community organizations and individuals who thought they were donating to the pavilion restoration are unhappy about how the money was eventually spent. "If money is raised for a specific purpose, then I feel that purpose should be carried out," said Arnold Chin, president of the Yeong Wo Association, which donated \$1,000 to the restoration. "It appears to be a misrepresentation to the community. No money was spent on the pavilion. He [Benny Yee] has abused the public trust."

"If enough members of the association are concerned, I will bring it up at our next meeting. I don't know what the solution is. . . maybe he should repay the amount people donated for the pavilion. There has to be an accounting," said Chin.

Chin concluded by saying that all organizations and groups which ask the community for donations should disclose where the money has gone. "The community should know where the money is going."

OP-ED

EDITORIAL

The 13th congress of the Kuomintang (KMT or National Party) which opens this week in Taipei is the first, since its 2nd congress in Canton in January 1926, which is not dominated by Chiang Kai-shek or his family

South American countries. The San Francisco chapter alone was given 14 seats.

Barring unexpected development during the congress, there is no reason to expect bold and far-reaching political and economic re-

HISTORIC KMT CONGRESS: A LOST OPPORTUNITY IN THE MAKING

members. The sudden death of former president Chiang Ching-kuo on Jan. 13 left the party and the regime in Taiwan without a strong Chiang figure and plunged the party into a factional struggle for power. What transpires in the next few days may very well determine the political future of Taiwan, its relations with mainland China, and how it will deal with the Chinese American community before the 14th congress.

Following months of intense power struggles among several factions within the party, acting chair, President Lee Teng-hui, a native of Taiwan province, will try to chart a new course for himself within the ruling party whose structure and conduct is fashioned after the Communist Party of the USSR. A total of 1,627 delegates, mostly mainlanders, are expected to attend. Among them are 180 so-called "overseas Chinese" delegates: 56 from the US, 59 from Asian countries, 22 from European countries, 8 from Africa, and 26 from other North and

forms similar to those adopted during the four-day conference of the Communist Party last week in the USSR. All indications point to the maintenance of the status quo. President Lee is expected to be appointed party chair by acclamation. In spite of unprecedented calls for his resignation, Premier Yu Kuo-hwa, a trusted confidant of the Chiang family, will probably continue his leadership role in both the party and the government and his challenger, Lee Huan, party secretary, appears to be a loser. All the major factions within the party are expected to share the political pie, including their representation, by allocation, rather than election, in the important 150-member Central Committee and its all-powerful, 31-member Standing Committee. Needless to say, the president of Taiwan will continue to be appointed by the KMT-controlled National Assembly, rather than popular election. In short, only cosmetic changes appear to be the order of business in the 13th congress.

Within this tightly controlled framework, the KMT will further relax contacts between Taiwan and mainland China and allow more Taiwan-born Chinese to play more visible roles in the party and government. No doubt, these superficial changes will be given extensive media coverage.

For Chinese Americans looking toward less KMT intervention in the affairs of the community, the party congress offers little hope. No change in the party's policies toward overseas Chinese is planned. Earlier attempts to reduce the budget for the Overseas Chinese Affairs department and to subsume the department within the Foreign Ministry failed in the face of strong conservative opposition. The importance of the Chinese American community to the Taiwan regime is reflected in its disproportionate representation among the "overseas Chinese" delegates - 56 out of 180 - even though the Chinese population in the US is only one-thirtieth of overseas Chinese population.

Both the KMT and the government have a rare historic opportunity to break away from the strongman rule in the congress and to achieve democratic reform within the party and in the system of government. Instead, the party appears to be heading toward a rule by factionalism comparable to the Warring States or warlordism, and the Chinese American community will continue to be used to legitimize the KMT regime in American politics.

We sincerely hope that our projection is wrong and that the 13th congress will rise to the occasion and pave the way for even bolder democratic reform than the Communist Party in the USSR.

Serena Chen Named Editor of East West

Serena Chen has been named the new editor of *East West* Newspaper effective July 1, according to Simon Teng, chairman of the *E/W* board. Chen has been a popular columnist for the paper since 1987. She has also written for the *SF Examiner* and the *Oregonian*. She received the 1987 California Teachers Association John Swett Media Excellence award for a series of *E/W* articles on bilingual education.

Chen was a public affairs producer and host for KTVU-TV from 1975 until the *E/W* editorship. She is perhaps best known for her weekly program, *Asians Now*, which ran for 12 years until its cancellation in 1986. That same year, she received the Media Alliance Meritorious Achievement Award in Television for her work in presenting minority issues in mainstream television.

An Oakland resident since 1967, Chen has been active in Oakland Chinatown issues, ranging from leadership training for immigrant youths, bilingual education, to community participation in redevelopment.

She was one of the founding members of Asian Health Services, Asian Community Mental Health Services, the Oakland Asian Culture Center, and the Asian Foundation for Community Development. In recognition of her work in both the community and in providing access to Asians on television, Chen was awarded the statewide Asian American Community Achievement Award from Asian Americans for Community Action in 1985.

Chen is married to commercial photographer Henry Lim. Their son, Peter Takeshi Lim, is four years old.

East West Newspaper has been publishing since 1967. It was started by editor and publisher Gordon Lew, who owned the paper until January of 1985, when he donated it to Chinese for Affirmative Action [CAA]. CAA, in the fall of 1985 gave up the ownership of the paper to a non-profit board, which has continued until the present as the owners of the paper. Gordon Lew remains publisher of *East West*.

LETTERS

UC ADMISSIONS

To the Editor:

There are two ways of misleading the readers. One is to state a falsehood. The other is to fail to provide the context necessary to understand an assertion.

East West News is guilty of the latter type of misrepresentation (in its editorial of June 16) when it alludes to 631 Caucasians admitted non-competitively to Berkeley last year.

First, the basis of these admissions was not disclosed.

Second, there was a failure to mention the number of Asian-Americans similarly admitted.

Third, there was a false implication that 631 additional Asian-Americans would have been admitted if these 631 Caucasian admissions had not been made.

I will address each of these issues serially:

1. The Basis of Admission: The 631 students in question were admitted under one or another of the following special categories of admission:

— students from designated rural areas of California — areas that would be virtually unrepresented in the freshman class unless their high school graduates were given special consideration. (This program is strongly endorsed by Yori Wada.)

— students of exceptional athletic ability recruited to compete in intercollegiate sports;

— students who are physically disabled, and for whom special facilities exist at Berkeley

— exceptionally high scorers in one or other of the two achievement tests;

— students who have experienced unusual hardship during their high school years, generally related to economic disad-

vantage.

All of the students in question were eligible for admission to the University of California — i.e., they were in the top 12.5% of California's high schools. Thus it is not true that the University is lowering standards to fulfill objectives that are essential to its social and public responsibilities. Whether the students in these categories should be given assured access is an issue that may be open to debate — and the University welcomes dialogue concerning it. But the several admissions categories are neither designed nor intended to favor one ethnic group over another. They are of long standing, and are intended to provide diversity and equity.

2. Asian-Americans Admitted by Assured Access Categories: A total of 136 Asian-Americans were admitted under these special categories. The majority of these were exceptionally high test scorers. Few were admitted as athletes or because they were physically disabled. This lower total of admits by assured access categories is a consequence of this.

3. Replacing the 631 Caucasian Admits with Alternative Admittees: If we were to assume that both the 631 Caucasians and 136 Asian-Americans admitted under these special categories were replaced with 767 admittees selected strictly on the basis of grades and test scores, the distribution of the new group would be 593 Caucasians and 174 Asian-Americans, or a difference of 38 admits. The impact of the University's assured access policies on Asian-American as a group is thus substantially less than is inferred in the June 16 editorial.

Sincerely,

Errol W. Mauchlan
Assistant Chancellor

cc: Chancellor Heyman

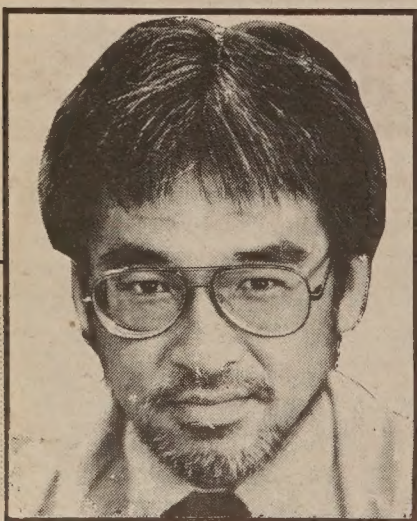
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INSIGHTS



BY WILLIAM WONG

Yellow Pearls

OF PIGS AND RINGS AND MONKEY KINGS

"Hey, hey. Ho, ho. Western culture's got to go." That chant doesn't represent my sentiment, but if you've been following the great national academic debate, then it will be familiar to you.

It represented the rhetorical rallying cry for those who ought change in a Western Culture course at Stanford University. Conversely, the rhetoric struck a chord of fear and loathing among academic critics who believe curriculum changes at Stanford threaten the end of Western civilization, or something similarly apocalyptic.

I've observed this debate with great interest over the months, and the way that I see it best is through the window of children's literature. That's because I have a five-year-old boy, Sam, to whom I read lots of books.

Before I make the connection between the Sam's books and the university curriculum changes, allow me to summarize the great Western Culture debate. The debate has been around for decades, but the most recent round was played out at Stanford.

Stanford had a required freshman course called Western Culture. Its core reading list consisted of 15 great Western writers and thinkers such as Plato, Rousseau and John Stuart Mill. Some ethnic minority students and faculty members, principally black Americans, sought to modify the course's required readings, because they excluded non-Western writers and issues.

Over a two-year period, and watched with intense interest in other academic circles, the Stanford community engaged in lively debate over the proposed changes. Finally, on March 31, the Stanford faculty senate approved a compromise plan that, in effect, called for the inclusion of non-Western writings and issues. The course was changed to Culture, Ideas, and Values.

Stanford's action drew harsh criticism. William Bennett, US secretary of education, charged Stanford with buckling under the "pressure politics and intimidation."

A Princeton University professor in *The Wall Street Journal*, went so far as to say that if Western culture is somehow miraculously obliterated, as he figured was beginning to happen at Stanford, then the world could see the return of such menaces to humankind as slavery and the harem.

That's about as absurd as the debate has gotten. But while Stanford was considering the changes, academics, intellectuals and writers were weighing in with their opinions.

One school of thought, captured by Secretary Bennett and the University of Chicago's Allan Bloom, holds that American children

have become so bereft of knowledge about their cultural roots that the schools must revive teachings in Western cultural traditions.

On the other side are those who argue that an increasingly multicultural American society needs an education in non-Western culture and ideas.

The two sides are not necessarily polar. But one senses from the Western culture chauvinists a feeling of ultimate doom. They seem to say Western civilization is the absolute best, the highest standard by which humankind is to be judged, that any curricular modification, any broadening of focus to dilute Western civilization teachings would be heretical and destructive of our society.

I would agree that our schools have apparently failed to teach our kids the foundations of Western civilization, but I wouldn't agree that a curriculum that is expanded to include non-Western ideas necessarily will lead to the destruction of Western cultural traditions. What Stanford has done doesn't mark the beginning of the decline of Western culture. Rather, it has enhanced a sound educational base by exposing its largely privileged student population -- most of them proud spear carriers of Western culture -- to ideas and thinking that will make the world a more understandable place.

Now, how does all this high-falutin' intellectual palaver relate to Sam's diet of books?

I subscribe to the well-known notion that kids are a product of their environment. I want Sam to appreciate books, so I've read to him ever since he was an infant. This act has established an important bond between us. He looks forward to me reading to him. And, believe it or not, I've learned a lot about children's literature because I never got the same kind of activity when I was a kid. My folks were Chinese immigrants whose knowledge of English was limited at best.

Thus, fatherhood has introduced me to Charlotte (a spider), Aslan (a lion), Freddy and Wilbur (both pigs), Reepicheep (a mouse), Templeton (a rat), Pyewacket (a cat), Pie Biter (a Chinese American entrepreneur), and Sun Wukong (a monkey).

All these creatures (and one human), and many more, inhabit the fantasies that make up children's literature. All except for Pie Biter and Sun Wukong come from so-called Western cultural influences. The stories in which many of the characters appear were written by great American and British writers, including E.B. White, Roald Dahl and C.S. Lewis. Pie Biter is a creation of Ruthanne (Roxey) Lum McCunn, a Eurasian San Francisco writer who used to teach in

elementary school.

And Sun Wukong is the Monkey King, the central character in a popular Chinese folk tale translated into English. He's a fierce, courageous, impudent hero, ever clever and protective of a naive priest.

If I chose to limit Sam's exposure only to Asian or Asian American heritage, the books would be relatively brief. There simply isn't that much out there. Lawrence Yep has written several, none of which I've read to Sam yet. McCunn's *Pie Biter* is another. We have five volumes of the Monkey, including one that apparently isn't part of the series called *Monkey Slays the White-Bone Demon*. Someone gave us a Japanese folk tale, *Momotaro, The Peach Boy* and it's a favorite around our household and includes a few Japanese words and phrases.

But I really don't choose to limit Sam's exposure to Asian heritage books. My problem is that if I wanted to broaden his exposure to Asian and Asian American kids' literature, I'd run out of titles relatively quickly.

Kids' books based on Western culture are overflowing bookstores. Since the baby boomers' baby boom, all manner of ancillary services have become a capitalists' dream, and kids' books are among them.

Both Sam and I are hooked on several series. The Freddy the Pig series has yielded us moments of fun and gaiety. So have a number of Roald Dahl books (*James and the Giant Peach*, *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*, *Charlie and the Great Glass Elevator*), and our latest favorite, the seven-volume *Chronicles of Narnia* by C.S. Lewis.

I'm determined, however, to integrate Asian-themed stories and characters into Sam's diet because he and I are products of dual cultural heritages.

I see a bigger picture in this Western culture/kids' book issue, however. It's fine and good that I and other ethnic minority parents work to expose our kids to a diversity of literature. But it will be more important for American society and for our future for all American kids, especially those who only know so-called Western culture, to learn about other cultural traditions.

That's what the Stanford debate was all about. Rather than get criticized for it, Stanford should be applauded for taking a modest first step in including non-Western ideas into its otherwise Western-laden curriculum.

Note: An editing change in my last column altered the meaning of one of my thoughts and I want to clarify it. I was discussing the need for the University of California at Berkeley to appoint an Asian American to a high management position. I had noted that Hispanic members of the university community had similar gripes about the lack of representation in top management. One phrase was changed so that I seemed to say that Asian Americans were upset that few, if any, Hispanics were in top management at Cal. That may or may not be true, but what I wanted to say was that both Asian Americans and Hispanic Americans were upset that members from their respective groups were not well represented in top management.

William Wong is an assistant managing editor of *The Tribune*, Oakland.

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NEWS

A Boost for Minorities in Professional Bond Services

By KAREN RINGUETTE

A field that currently has little minority participation is receiving a boost in a major affirmative action measure that Governor George Deukmejian signed in March. (see E/W 3/24)

Not only does AB 1933 by Assemblywoman Maxine Waters (D-LA) set annual goals of 15% of contracts for minority-owned firms and 5% for women-owned firms for state agencies awarding contracts, it also affects minority and women business participation goals for professional bond services.

"There are hundreds of millions of dollars in commissions from bond sales to people involved," according to Ross Clark, Waters' principal assistant. What is needed, he said, is expertise and capital.

Bonds, as defined by the legislation, means bonds, notes, warrants, certificates of participation and "other evidences" of indebtedness issued by or on behalf of the State of California. Professional bond services include financial advisors, bond counsel, underwriters in negotiated transactions, underwriter's counsel, financial printers, feasibility consultants and other professional services related to bond issuance and sales.

The participation goals apply to the over-

all dollar amount that the awarding department spends. The new bill sets a goal of 5% of the dollar value of bonds to go to minority and women-owned businesses.

In attempting to meet these goals, AB 1933 states that the awarding department shall consider establishing co-counsel, joint venture and subcontracting relationships including minority business enterprises and women business enterprises in all contracts for bonds that the department awards.

The 5% goal does not apply if a contract for an underwriter's professional bond services is to be obtained by competitive bid. Each awarding department must, however, establish their own goals for competitive bid contracts.

While the setting of goals for professional bond services is an important first step, "few minorities are involved [in the business]," according to Clark. In fact, in California, where the minority population growth is fast outpacing the majority's, he estimated 10 or 12 minority bond counsel exist. Nationwide, there are perhaps 25 minority underwriting firms.

The shortage of minorities in the bond services field was confirmed by Tina W. Mark, an accountant executive with Dean Witter. She said the shortage was not as pronounced on the "retail" side — dealing with individuals, as she does — as on the "in-



Maeley Tom

stitution" end — dealing with companies. "There's lot of revenue to be made on the institution side," she agrees. To break into that lucrative market, firms usually require MBAs in finance, Mark says, but adds that contacts in "the old boys network" also are important.

Some businesses offer internships, which was how she began at the full service-brokerage firm of Dean Witter. However, she

pointed out, few firms have formal internship programs and instead make their decisions on a case-by-case basis.

Maeley Tom, special assistant to Senator David Roberti on Asian Pacific Affairs, expressed concern over the lack of Asians in professional bond services and questioned the "ethnic nature" of the current void. Of bond counsel, she said, "It is a specific law practice that is fruitful and complicated." But, also addressing the larger issue of law firm hiring practices, she noted, "If Asian lawyers are not hired, they cannot acquire the expertise. Therefore, there is a ripple effect." Tom said, "We are concerned that we can get up to speed to compete [in attempting to meet AB 1933's goals]."

To set such participation goals in professional bond services, however, is not unrealistic, Clark said. "Other states and cities that have set goals have seen the number of firms multiply greatly," he pointed out. "We are creating firms by offering them the opportunity to get into the market."

There is potential in setting such goals, agreed Michael J. Yaki, chair of the Legislative Committee of the Asian American Bar Association of the Greater Bay Area. "It gives incentives," he said, "fostering the small firms to grow and compete with the bigger ones and giving smaller operations a piece of the pie."

US Senate Candidate S.B. Woo Raises Support and Money

By HENRY WOON

SANTA CLARA - Seven hundred people paid \$100 each recently to hear Delaware Lt. Gov. S.B. Woo talk about why he wants to be the first Chinese American Democratic US Senator.

"If I had a magic wand, I would make America king of technology again," Woo told the supportive crowd. "How would I bring about the change? I would motivate more students to go into the scientific and engineering fields. I would reward the scientists and engineers better. We're still number 1 in science, but we have too much lag time between the laboratory and the production line and we need to shorten that time," Woo, a former professor of physics stated.

He also cited his bicultural, bilingual background, his scientific training and a desire for all Americans to achieve the "American Dream" as attributes he would be bringing to the senate.

Woo won the Delaware primary four weeks ago and the polls show he is running 25 points behind his Republican opponent. But Woo also told his supporters that he is gaining 10 points every week and he estimated that at that rate he should be the front-runner in another four weeks.

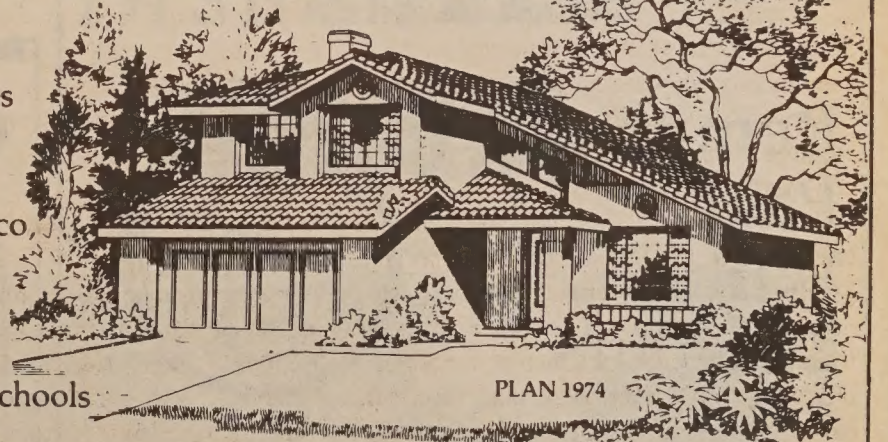
During the fundraiser, Woo and his wife Kathy visited each of the seventy tables thanking the people for their support. "As an out-of-stater, you cannot vote with a ballot, but you are voting with a check! What you are doing is buying an insurance policy to make sure that Chinese Americans have a role in the American Dream," he assured them.

Woo's target is to raise \$1 million for his campaign. He pointed out that Californians' donations have accounted for 65% of his campaign funds so far.

Dennis Wong of SF and Lester Lee of the South Bay shared honors as masters of ceremony. Other speakers included David Lee, who introduced Woo and SF Assemblyman John Burton who stressed the importance of raising enough money for a successful campaign. An auction and raffle which followed the dinner brought in over \$10,000. Entertainment during the event was provided by the Asian Performing Arts group.

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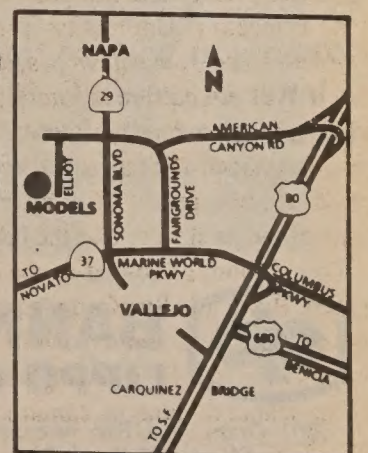
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NEWS

Study Asserts Asian Americans Are "Substantial Givers" To Non-Profits

OAKLAND - A new study has shown that Asian Americans who contribute money to non-profit organizations are "substantial givers" when their contributions are rated as a percentage of their personal and family incomes.

The Asian American Charitable Giving study by researcher Rosalyn Tonai who surveyed 2,100 individuals on Bay Area non-profit mailing lists. A total of 321 returned the survey.

While admitting that using individuals on non-profit mailing lists would bias the study toward the more charitable in the Asian community, Tonai found that some hypotheses about Asians and charitable giving were debunked.

Contrary to one hypothesis, she discov-

ered that the people who gave more to their families also donated more to non-profits. She also found that those who volunteer for non-profits "gave substantially more than non-volunteer." Among those surveyed, volunteers gave an average of \$1,016 -- more than twice the amount as the non-volunteers total of \$499.

Respondents in the study gave an average of \$1,325 per household and \$878 per person in 1986, which was about 2.7% of household income and 2.9% of personal income. Respondents gave an average of 57% of their donations to Asian organizations.

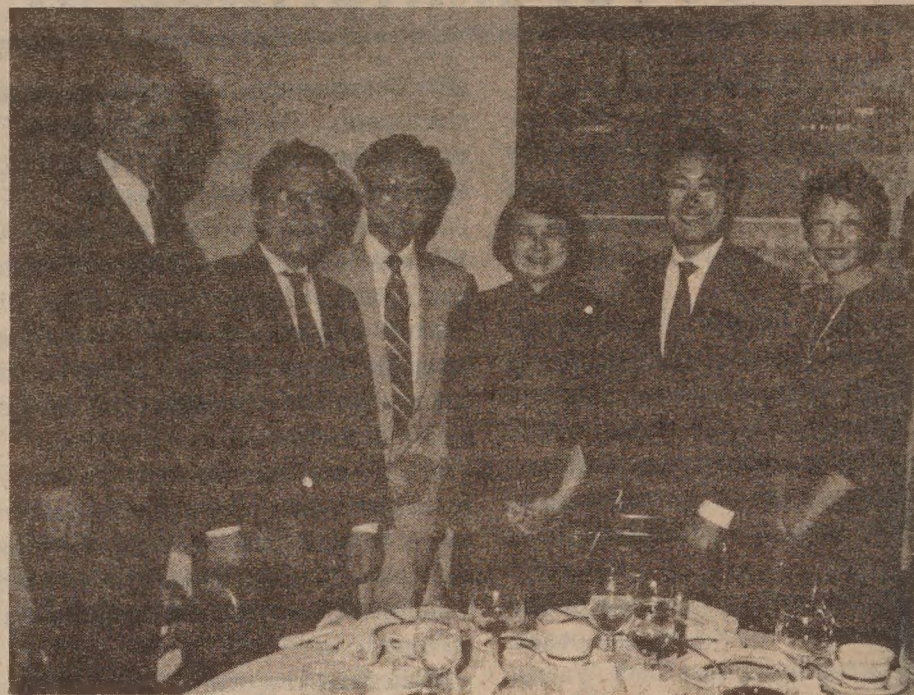
A study by the Independent Sector, Hodgkinson and Weitzman, defined low-level giving as less than .05% of household income, middle-level giving as .05 to 2.49% and substantial giving as 2.5% or more. Like other studies found, lower-income persons gave a higher percentage of their incomes than higher-income persons.

Tonai said, "This is the first attempt at investigating the charitable giving patterns of Asian Americans who give. Although the research focuses on donors, it presents new findings which change preconceived notions on how Asian Americans give. "Contrary to their own notions as noted in the survey that Asians are not generous, the study suggests that this group is very generous."

The study was done as Tonai's thesis for a Masters in Public Administration from the University of San Francisco's Institute for Nonprofit Organization Management. Tonai is administrative director of the National Japanese American Historical Society. For information about the study, call 444-2680.

Amerasia Journal Focuses On Koreans and Hmong

LOS ANGELES - The new issue of *Amerasia Journal* focuses on the Koreans and Hmong in America. The articles analyze the impact on the local community of recent immigration and the 1987 South Korean mass demonstrations for democracy. Included also are two articles about Hmong refugees in the US and a study of employment patterns of ethnic Chinese from Vietnam in British Columbia, Canada. The issue is \$5 plus tax, postage and handling from UCLA Asian American Studies Center, 3232 Campbell Hall, LA, CA 90024-1546.



Leland Yee in Race for SF School Board

"I'm in this race because I believe that our public school system can and will be great again, and that no child of our community will grow up in... ignorance. Our school district is crying for changes," said Leland Yee at a recent "kick-off" dinner for his bid for the SF School Board. About 100 supporters attended the dinner. Yee is a school psychologist who works in Oakland, but lives in SF with his wife and children. Sponsors of the program were Jack Colbert, Dick Cerbato, Donna Chan, Doug Chan and Jackson Wong. Shown in the photo are [l-r] are Jack Colbert, Richard Seto, Eugene Choi, Helen Hui, Yee and Kathryn Lowe.

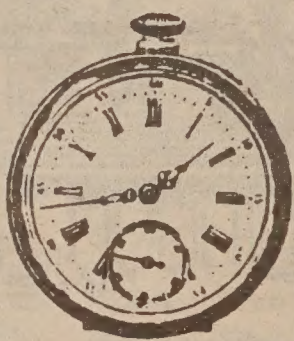
James Lee Joins US Senator Pete Wilson Campaign

SAN DIEGO - James Lee has joined Californians for US Senator Pete Wilson as the deputy campaign manager for coalition development. His goals include involving more senior citizens with the campaign and uniting Asian American groups in the state. He will be a deputy to Otto Bos, Wilson's

campaign manager.

Born in Taiwan, Lee was raised in Encino, CA. He graduated from USC with marketing and broadcast management degrees in 1987. He was editor-in-chief of USC's *The Daily Trojan*. He is a member of the Asian American Journalists Association.

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CHINESE WORD-A-DAY

YELLOW

Yellow has a special meaning to the Chinese.

One of the great rivers of China is the Yellow River. One of the major seas washing up the China coast is the Yellow Sea. The Chinese dated their calendar from the legendary monarch, the Yellow Emperor. In old China, yellow was the imperial color. The yellow robe was therefore the emperor's garb.

And "Yellow" is one of the major surnames in China!

The Yellow River (黄河) received its name from loess, the yellow earth (黄土) which forms the plateau through which the river flows. Although the Yellow River region is known as the cradle of Chinese civilization, the river has inflicted untold sufferings on the people through the centuries. The muddy river



Mandarin Hwáng Cantonese Wawng

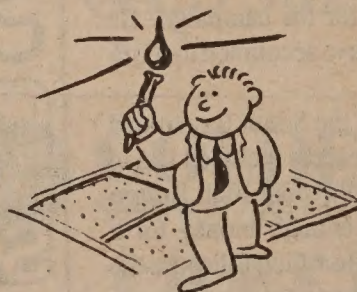
constantly deposits silt in its own bed. As a result, every few decades, the river changes course and tens of thousands of people die or become homeless.

The character "yellow" combines "field" and the ancient script of "light".

Gold is known as "yellow gold" (黄金). Butter is either yellow oil (黄油) or cow's oil (牛油). The most common ox in China is the yellow oxen (黄牛). Cucumber is sometimes called a yellow melon (黄瓜). Egg yolk is "egg yellow" (蛋黄).

If someone asks you to go on a trip, never suggest to visit the Yellow Spring (黄泉). It is not a nice place to picnic, since that is the Chinese term for hell (or somewhere close to it).

By GORDON LEW



PROFILE

DON CHOI

the 1000-mile runner

By SOPHIA KWONG

When you first meet Don Choi, you get the impression that he is modest and unassuming. But hidden beneath the 5'5", 112 lb. frame is a highly competitive long distance runner who has set several national records. The SF born Choi races in ultramarathons — any race more than 50 kilometers. During his 15 years of running, he has represented SF in races in New York, Chicago, New Jersey, Miami, and Dallas.

"East Coast people don't take us [West Coast people] seriously," he noted, "They think of us as only trail runners. We have something to prove to them."

Choi has also raced in England, France, and Australia. He admitted to feeling more pressure in European races. "Going there as an American, you have a reputation. I felt like I was in a fishbowl — always being watched," he said. But when he saw how Asians lived in Europe, he felt lucky to be an American. He said that, by living in America, he has been able to pursue his dreams. In comparison, Asians living in Europe didn't seem to have any kind of motivation [to succeed].

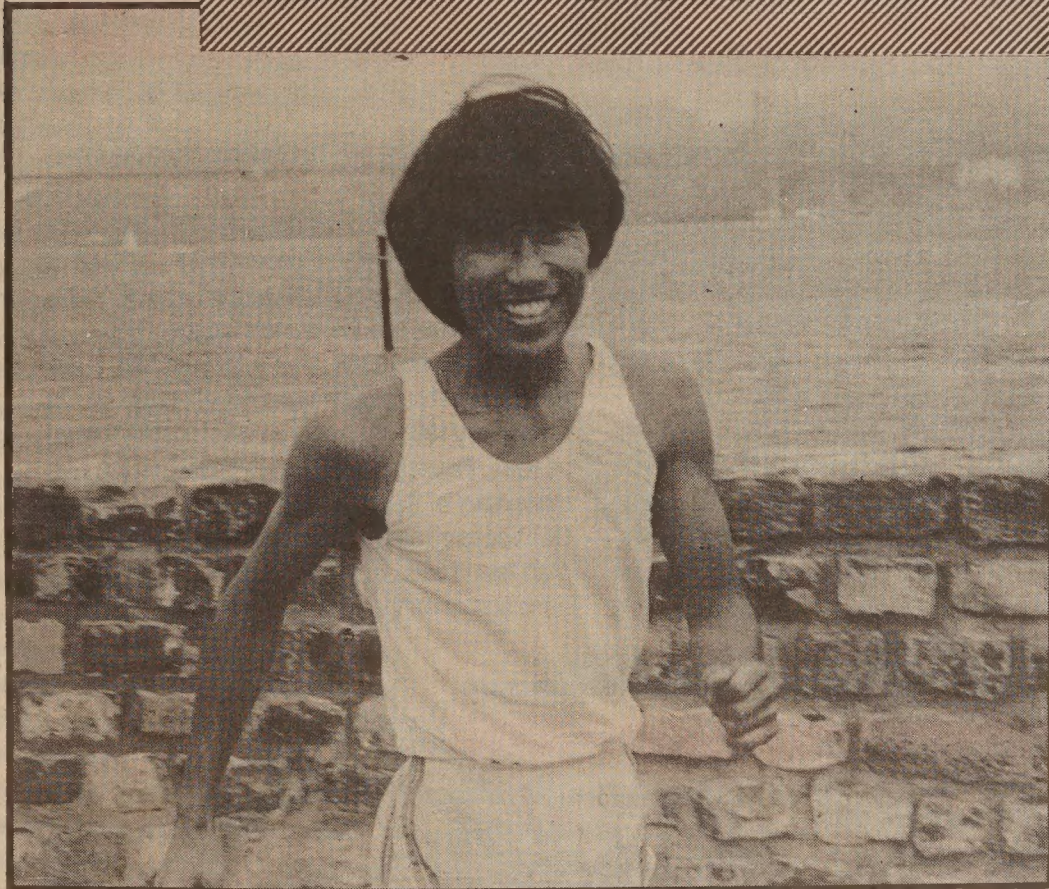
Choi didn't need a lot of motivation to become a tough competitor. "Before I started running again, I felt like a really old man. I thought running was the key for a focus in life." He started running when he was 24, in the 1973 Bay to Breakers race and finished within the top 200.

After conquering 50 miles, 100 miles became very "intriguing" to him. In a 1975 100-mile race, Choi thought he would just run 50 miles and drop out. "No way did I think I would finish 100 miles," he recalled. Not only did he finish the race he came in second.

During this period, he said his father was tolerant about his running. Smiling, he recalled the time his father told him he would lock up his running shoes. He responded by saying he would run in his boots if he had to. "I became obsessive with running. There was so much promise, so much future in it. I wanted to run even longer distances, to find out how far I could go," he said.

With the completion of a 100 mile race, which took 18 hours, he wanted to run in a 24-hour race. When he discovered none was available, Choi sponsored one himself in 1978. He organized, publicized, monitored, ran, and won in his own race — and broke a national record for covering 136 miles in 24 hours. Another record he set took place in 1985 in the Astley Belt Race in San Diego, running 227 miles in 48 hours. But because he dropped out after the fourth day of the 6-day race, he felt unfulfilled. He had to find out if he could survive 1,000 miles.

Choi didn't have to wait long. In May of 1985, he won the first 1,000-mile race held in



the US, ranking 11th in the world in that category.

When asked how he became such a superachiever, Choi cited the influence of peer pressure. As a young boy, his family moved from North Beach to Visitation Valley where they were the only Chinese family in the area. He lost all his Chinese playmates. "In my new neighborhood, if you wanted playmates, you had to be really active, you had to get involved with sports. And being smaller than everyone else, I had to prove myself to them," he said.

"Before I started running again, I felt like a really old man. I thought running was the key for a focus in life."

At the same time, as the eldest of three kids, Choi feels his parents were especially hard on him. "It was tough being the oldest in the family. I didn't have anyone to talk to. There was a huge generation gap between me and my parents, so I didn't communicate very well with them," he explained. He described his parents as being very traditional, constantly demanding good grades and obedience. So, while his friends were attending dances and going to drive-in movies, he had to stay home to study.

Choi was forced by his parents to transfer from Wilson HS to Lowell HS, a college-prep school because, he thinks, they wanted to exert their control over him.

At Lowell, he abruptly changed his intended major from engineering to forestry, without telling his parents. "I wasn't allowed to participate in a lot of student activities and I resented that. I was always denied the kind of freedom other kids had, so I told myself that one day, I would be on my own."

When he 18, his resentment and rebellion led him to buy a motorcycle and leave home. He lived and worked at various places while traveling on his motorcycle. Choi made

no contact with his parents for a year. "It was at that time that my parents decided they

better not be too hard on my brother and sister," he remembered.

Five years later, after he had done all he had wanted to do, he moved home again. "I had my own plans about life, but I accepted them for what they are. I'm very proud of them and appreciate the fact that they did their best to raise me."

Knowing that his parents disapprove of his running, he no longer informs them of his races. Sometimes, he even questions his own sanity. "A lot of people I've competed with retired a long time ago. I wonder what I'm doing still going to races."

As of now, Choi has retired from long distance races. "I don't have anything to prove to anyone, including myself, anymore. Besides, the competitive pressure got to me. I want to go into something that doesn't require me to be at my best. I just want to enjoy the event for what it is," he explained.

But whether he can keep himself from achieving his personal best in whatever endeavor he pursues remains to be seen. After all, Don Choi has a long track record.



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POLITICS

Taiwan in Transition

[The following article is reprinted with permission from the April issue of *China Talk*, published by the Hong Kong China Liaison Office, of the United Methodist Church. It is excerpted from a longer article due to space constraints. - Ed.]

At a critical juncture in Taiwan's history, President Chiang Ching-kuo died on January 13, 1988. At the time, a vital package of reforms was under discussion. . . . Within hours of Chiang's death, Vice-President Lee Teng-hui, the first native Taiwanese to rise to such a position, became his successor. For the people of Taiwan, it was more than the end of one family's political dynasty. It marked the end of four decades of Taiwan's control by mainland Chinese. . . .

Unprecedented developments in Taiwan in the past year included: forging of a popular base for the KMT for the first time in its 68-year history; seizing the mantle of reform; lifting martial law in effect since 1949; tacitly allowing opposition political parties to operate; giving permission, after nearly 40 years, for mainland-born residents of Taiwan to visit families on the mainland; lifting the ban on new newspapers; allowing indirect trade with the mainland; calling for more elected representatives in the aging legislature. . . .

The death of Chiang Ching-kuo. . . marked the end of nearly six decades of family rule in Chinese Nationalist politics. The Chiangs have always regarded it their mission to uphold the legitimacy of KMT rule. The family was a primary source of power for 40 years. This started on the mainland with the civil war against the warlords and continued on the island refuge of Taiwan following defeat by the Chinese Communist Party led by Mao Zedong in 1949.

In 1911 the revolt led by founding father and revolutionary leader, Sun Yat-sen against the Manchu emperor ended centuries of imperial rule in general, and the Manchu Qing dynasty in particular. This paved the way for the establishment of the Republic of China that year. When Sun Yat-sen died in 1924, Chiang's father, Chiang Kai-shek, assumed power and founded his own regime heavily dependent on the conservative, military wing of the KMT.

In April 1975, when Chiang Kai-shek died at the age of 87, his son, Chiang Ching-kuo was the Prime Minister. The succession was in place as the younger Chiang became the source of power even before he inherited the office of President in 1978. However, in 1985, Chiang Ching-kuo, who had more popular appeal than his aloof father, declared that he would not be succeeded by another member of his family. He made sure that his hand-picked successor, Lee Teng-hui, was a native Taiwanese and not one of the mainlanders who make up only 15% of the population.

Lee lacks the traditional KMT power base

of family marriages and business connections, but he is popular with the people. An agricultural economist, educated in Taiwan, Japan and the US, Lee is the protege of Kuomintang Secretary-General, Lee Huan, who has been involved for many years in the selection and recruitment of young Taiwanese talent. There is no section of the government opaque to him.

On July 14, 1987 martial law was lifted (not abolished). . . . In effect since 1947, it had been the longest standing system of martial law in modern history. . . . Though some people imprisoned under martial law were released, at least 30 others remain in prison. . . . While the lifting of martial law was applauded on editorial pages around the world, less widely noted was the continuance of other repressive regulations, and the simultaneous enactment by the authorities of a tough new "National Security Law for the Period of Rebellion Suppression". . .

Emerging from the 1986 general election, the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) was founded in September that year by a loose coalition of oppositionists formerly known as the *tang-wai*, thus breaking the KMT's 40-year ban on the establishment of rival political groups. The DPP has 6,000 members, as compared with 2.2 million in the KMT. Though doubling its representation in the Legislative Yuan, it was still a tiny minority in the KMT-dominated legislature, with only 13 of 320 seats. There were five such technically non-legal parties. Parties organized in 1987 may be legalized as they are now precluded from any significant political role. . . .

Lee has the support of the many younger, more liberal KMT members. They see him as the best hope for overcoming opposition to the reform process within the older, more conservative ranks of the party. Lee's challenge is how to get support of the old guard as well as the people. He needs the support of the old men, without them he can do little. . . .

One of the most urgent issues which must be addressed before the KMT's claim that Taiwan is a real, rather than a nominal, constitutional democracy can be born out, hinges on the fact that a large majority of the seats in the national legislative bodies are held by "permanent" members. These elderly legislators, whose average age is said to be over 80, were elected to represent mainland Chinese constituencies in 1947. Because of the impossibility of holding new elections there, they have held their seats ever since. When some of these members die, they are replaced by other elderly mainlanders

they defeated in the pre-1949 elections on the mainland. . . .

Lee Teng-hui. . . has affirmed the KMT orthodoxy on the issue of Taiwan independence. Though a native Taiwanese himself, he warned against championing the cause of the island's independence. . . .

On 20 January 1988, after a 39-year ban, a law allowing street protests was put into effect by Lee. On 28 February 1988, in an open show of hostility toward the KMT, thousands marched in protest on the 41st anniversary of the massacre by Chiang Kai-shek's KMT troops of native Taiwanese who had taken part in an island-wide rebellion to demand political reforms and resist the KMT takeover of the island.



Four decades of uninterrupted economic development has not healed the wounds of the incident, feeding tension between native Taiwanese and mainlanders. The bloodbath, that official KMT history books ignore, happened in late February and March of 1947, while the attention of the rest of the world was fixed on the civil war in China. Intellectuals and opposition figures in Taiwan contend that the KMT has yet to officially close the book on the matter.

Lee showed a marked departure from the previous leadership's obsession with burying this issue in Taiwan's history. "Is it necessary to take out the old tragedy and show it once again to the people?" he asked, implicitly conceding for the first time the KMT's culpability. . . . He has succeeded in overturning the skeptical views of some that he might be a hapless pawn of KMT conservatives. . . .

Chiang Ching-kuo will be remembered for his leadership in creating one of East Asia's most remarkable economic successes. Taiwan is the fourth wealthiest society in Asia. . . . The average Taiwan resident earns about US\$5,000 per year, 12 times more than the average person in China. . . . When competitive export policies began to prevail in the 1970s, growth began to surge so that now Taiwan is the world's 13th largest trading entity. . . .

As early as 1979, Beijing had proposed a "Three-Communications" policy of mail, travel and business links with Taiwan. The purpose was to promote an

easing of tensions and prepare the way for eventual reunification of Taiwan and China under Beijing's rule. Officials in Taiwan have in turn long maintained the so-called "Three No's" policy of no negotiations, no contacts, and no compromise with Beijing. Now in dramatic developments in Taiwan's relations with China, Taiwan has moved boldly to open doors that had remained tightly shut since the KMT retreated to the island in 1949. Although Taiwan spurned the offer for years, and still rejects it, there are indications from Beijing that the KMT's new travel policy is viewed as a significant step toward the realization of, what Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping has called, "the final task of the Chinese Revolution." Unlike his father, Chiang Kai-shek, whose obsession with recovering the mainland was mainly a dream of military conquest, Chiang Ching-kuo took initial steps towards a larger opening to the mainland. . . .

The decision to allow family reunion visits unleashed a wave of excitement across Taiwan. Thousands of aging mainlanders besieged the offices of the Taiwan Red Cross Society, which was designated to process applications from 2 November 1987. The selection of the Red Cross as a bureaucratic buffer was intended to underline the authorities' contention that the end of the 38-year ban on travel to China was a strictly humanitarian, non-political gesture. In the two months after the travel ban was lifted, 16,200 Taiwan residents visited the mainland. . . .

Taiwan has an estimated three million people who are considered to be of mainland descent. Presumably, most still have relatives in China. . . .

Wu emphasized that no attempt would be made to determine whether applicants were truthful in claiming relations in China. He said that all Taiwan's people, other than civil servants and active military personnel, who claimed relatives in China would be permitted to apply to the Red Cross for permission to visit them. One visit per year, for up to three months, is to be allowed. Violation of the rules will make a person liable for punishment under the newly passed National

Security Law, which provides for denial of rights to go abroad for people found to have illegally visited the mainland, Wu said. Reports of visits hit the headlines. . . . Despite the potential sanctions, indications are that many people still intend to avoid bureaucratic procedures completely. Some native Taiwanese without identifiable relatives in China believe that, rather than fill in a family reunion application with false names, it would be safer to avoid all official channels. . . .

All Beijing post offices started to accept mail addressed to Taiwan beginning December 21, 1987 although all parcels will still have to be routed through Hong Kong. According to an official from the Beijing Postal Service Bureau, Beijing residents will also be able to send telegrams and make telephone calls to Taiwan from 56 offices in the city. Previously only few offices handled indirect communications with Taiwan. . . .

In a major policy reversal, Taiwan announced on March 12, 1988 that it would open its markets to a wider range of goods and raw materials from China. . . . Taiwan has banned direct trade with China since 1949 but has exported indirectly to China, mainly through Hong Kong. While Taipei accepts this, direct trade with Beijing is firmly ruled out although some shipments repeatedly go directly, with only the paper work being done by the third party (middle-person).

POLITICS

Taiwan would allow imports, through third countries, of industrial goods and raw materials from the mainland not available in Taiwan. But to protect local manufacturers, restrictions would continue on imports of light industrial goods and farm products. Businesses in Taiwan, hard-hit by the rising value of the local currency against the US dollar and other European currencies, have been clamouring for direct trade and investment in China. . . . Taipei repeatedly warned of the dangers of over-reliance on the Chinese market, saying Beijing had used the threat of halting trade to secure political concessions and negotiations about Taiwan's future status. . . .

Businesses were moving quickly to establish or strengthen commercial links with mainland companies. Large manufacturing and trading companies in Taiwan are showing increasing interest in the huge mainland market following a relaxation of stiff policies towards the mainland. . . . Although direct trade is still banned, . . . the island's textile and electric appliance manufacturers and others are in the midst of organizing survey missions to "gain a foothold" on the mainland as soon as possible. In the past, only a number of small and medium-size Taiwan enterprises have dared risk doing business with the mainland via third parties, mostly in Hong Kong and Singapore. . . .

The first ever publicly acknowledged formal talks between official representatives from both sides of the Taiwan Strait were necessitated when, in May 1986, the pilot of Taiwan's China Airlines (CAL) diverted a cargo jet to Guangzhou's airport at the end of a Bangkok-to-Hong Kong trip. Negotiations took place in Hong Kong between officials of the mainland carrier, Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) and CAL, which is ostensibly privately owned but is controlled by the KMT. This led to the successful return to Taiwan of the jumbo jet with its copilot and technician. The pilot, Wang Xijue, chose to stay in China. Beyond his personal situation, some might say Wang personified the emotional tug of the motherland on many aging mainlanders who were struggling to come to grips with the likelihood of never being allowed to return home. In Hong Kong, Wang was reunited with his father and two brothers. . . . Taipei insisted that the decision to enter the talks was not a abandonment of the "Three No's" policy for humanitarian and economic reasons. The decision, which came directly from Chiang Ching-kuo, represented a sharp about-face. CAL's stand at the time was that it was strictly between two aviation companies which had nothing to do with government and politics.

Another ground-breaking event in September 1987 was the illegal open reporting to China by two reporters from the Taiwan-based newspaper. After a 13-day trip to Beijing, Shanghai, Fujian Province and Guangzhou their stories were published in Taiwan. It was a first strike in a information war with the newspaper's competitors, which had also been planning their mainland excursions, and a challenge to the authorities. Embarrassed by the defiance of official orders to recall the journalists, Lee Yung-teh, 33, and Hsu Sheng, the Taipei Information Office, which handles media affairs, directed the reporter's office to investigate whether

their visit violated the country's criminal code, using an obscure provision that carried a possible three-year prison sentence.

The slimness of legal justifications for the possible charges indicated the authorities' main motivation was a warning to other press organizations. However, the attempt failed as a journalist from a private Taiwan news agency visited Beijing in October to cover the 13th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. Today Taiwan has formal diplomatic relations with only 23 countries, the most significant being Saudi Arabia, South Korea and South Africa; and a number of Caribbean and Latin American states, some of dubious value as diplomatic partners. Isolation does matter in Taiwan's perception of itself. . . .

The US-China joint communique of August 17, 1982 reaffirms "the government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China" and acknowledges "the Chinese position that there is but one China and Taiwan is part of China." But the message of the US Congress to "the governing authorities on Taiwan" contained in the Taiwan Relations Act of April 1979 stated: America will provide Taiwan with "arms of a defensive character," will view with "grave concern" any non-peaceful method, such as boycott or embargo, to determine Taiwan's future, and will "maintain the capacity of the United States to resist any resort to force or other forms of coercion that would jeopardize the security, or the social or economic system, of the people of Taiwan." The language is careful to the extreme and is now qualified by a commitment in the United States—China communique that America's arms sales to Taiwan will not increase in quality, and will gradually be reduced in quantity. Well equipped, well trained, armed forces on Taiwan number around

overwhelmingly dependent on the America market. Last year the United States bought 44.5% of Taiwan's exports, down from 48% two years earlier. . . . Taiwan's products may sometimes be less than top quality, but unless the new Taiwan dollar soars out of sight, they are just right for the world's biggest market place. . . .

Chiang Ching-kuo made his will eight days



before his death, exhorting Taiwan to continue to fight communism, to reunify China and to "push for greater democracy and carry out constitutional rule." Reported to be missing in the will was Taiwan's professed "Three No's" policy, no negotiations, no contacts and no compromise, and that the Nationalists would recover the mainland "by force." Lee Teng-hui has reaffirmed the KMT's commitment to reunification, but in Taipei's terms instead of the "one country, two systems" concept envisaged by China. . . .

Taking into account Beijing's concern about the emergence of independence sentiment in Taiwan, with or without the assistance of outside forces; Deng Xiaoping made a series of observations which today form the basis of Beijing's new, much milder approach towards Taiwan. In Deng's view, the Chinese Communist Party should bear a large share of the blame for the present state of separa-



424,000. . . .

The PRC Foreign Minister, Wu Xueqian, told reporters recently that although Sino-American relations were not all that good, difficulties were not insurmountable. . . . A bill in support of Taiwan's independence, being debated in US Congress, was among a list of irritations in Sino-US relations outlined in the Beijing-based weekly *Outlook* in January this year by Huan Xiang, Director of China's Centre for International Studies and Deputy-Director of the Foreign Affairs Committee under the National People's Congress.

The Taiwan authorities and their unofficial representative in Washington, the Coordination Council for North American Affairs led by Frederick F. Chien, were dragged into the Iran-Contra scandal when it became known that Taipei had provided at least US\$2 million in aid to the anti-Sandinista rebels in Nicaragua in 1985. Taiwan is

Reunification might have been achieved as early as the 1950s had the Communists been a little more modest, he believed. The leftist trend in the late 1950s and the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution period had set the clock back, not only for the mainland, but also for reunification. . . .

On January 8 this year, independent Taiwan politician and former legislator, Lei Yuchi, in his personal capacity; and Xinhua's local Deputy Secretary-General Wong Manfong had a four-hour "candid and cordial" talk in Hong Kong on the sensitive issue of the reunification of China. Lei's much publicized trip left two new landmarks: to date it was the first direct contact between a political figure from Taiwan and a responsible official of the PRC; and the venue of the meeting was again set in Hong Kong, one of the two capitalist enclaves envisaged in the "one China, two systems" concept. Lei publicly acknowledged that

Wong had a "fairly deep understanding of developments in Taiwan," and it was clear that Lei had done his homework on the developments on the mainland before the trip to Hong Kong. . . . One reason for the "cordial" atmosphere was obviously Beijing's decision to drop its long-cherished slogan of "liberating Taiwan" eight or nine years ago, re-

placed efforts to establish the "Three Communications" (mail, travel and business). Beijing's formula of "one country, two systems" acknowledges the differences between the "two systems." . . .

A chief concern of the Kuomintang is the fear of being relegated to the status of a local government. In attempts to break the deadlock on the

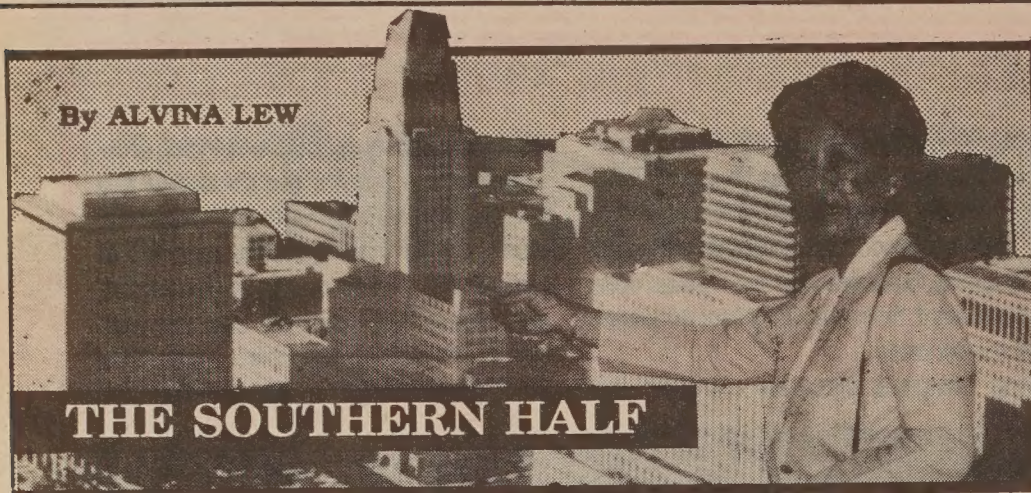
issue, numerous formulae are being advocated in Taiwan to keep the status of "one China, two governments" while not endangering the "constituted authority" of the KMT. As products of the "two China's camp" they are seen by some as slipping down the road of "Taiwan independence" or "one China, one Taiwan." The "mainland craze" in Taiwan continues to inspire a "Taiwan craze" on the mainland. Over the last few months people on the mainland have joyfully played hosts to Taiwan visitors.

The old guard has not yet seen a resolution in their lifetime. Whether the next generation will see a solution remains an open question. Acting Premier, Li Peng, told the National People's Congress in Beijing on 25 March 1988 that China welcomed recent reconciliatory moves by Taiwan but opposed any acts to divide the nation, whether from inside or outside Taiwan. He urged the Taiwan authorities to establish links with the mainland to establish links with the mainland in trade, mail, air and shipping services and to bring about reunification.

Mail service between Taiwan and the mainland open[ed] in mid-April 1988 after a ban of 39 years. Taiwan's Red Cross Office through a post office box will handle mail to and from the mainland via a member of Taipei's Red Cross stationed in Hong Kong. The Taiwan authorities insist the mail service is not tantamount to the establishment of postal links. . . .

"I sincerely hope the issue of relations between both sides of the Strait can be handled by new concepts," Lee Teng-hui said in a statement that came closer than most of his remarks to offering an olive branch to Beijing. It is yet to be determined whether he will be a transitional leader, or fully elected by the session of the Kuomintang 150-member Central Committee on 7 July 1988. After major sessions in China and Taiwan this year, the Seventh National People's Congress in Beijing in March, and the 13th KMT Congress in Taipei in July, observers believe the situation will be clearer.

SO-CAL NEWS



New Play a 'Wet Experience'

"The Water Station," [in Japanese, *Muzu No Eki*] written and directed by Shogo Ohta is a very quieting experience. As I sat there with my husband watching the play, which has no dialogue, I was entranced.

In the silence, we heard only the steady stream of water coming out of a single faucet hitting a small pool below accompanied occasionally by intervals of haunting melodies from an unseen piano. The sound was interrupted only when the characters came to drink the water; bathe; wash their faces, feet and clothes; and when they had romantic interludes.

The silence was intensified by the twenty actors who stopped at the water station in a very, very slow and deliberate manner. Their

facial expressions and bodily movements were exaggerated by their silence. It seemed that people of the world were passing through this one place — some by one's, by two's, by three's or by groups.

The audience was also very quiet. To a few, the silence became unbearable and, perhaps was boring to them, and they left the theatre early. The majority of the audience seemed to savor the unique experience and slow motion presentation. After the performance at the Japan American Theatre in Little Tokyo, the following remarks were made: "It was quite an experience in silence." "That was real life passing through the water station!" "We are so fortunate to have the unusual and outstanding plays here in LA."



Producer Michiko Oaki and writer/director Shogo Ohta

Chinese American Manufacturer Charges Racial Bias in \$3 Million Award Against Him

By ALVINA LEW

LOS ANGELES - A Chinese American manufacturer charged racial bias at a recent press conference over a US District Court jury's awarding of \$3.32 million judgement against him. Larry Chen, founder and chief executive officer of American Scitec and Wing Wah Chong companies was sued by inventor Fred Stilwell for failing to get an Underwriters Laboratories (UL) certification for a smoke alarm which Chen's company had manufactured and Stilwell had invented.

Stilwell claimed that having an UL certification would have raised the selling price of the detector by approximately \$7 per unit.

"The trial made me look like a foreign manufacturer versus an all-American. This is not the case. I am an American citizen [who] went out of my way to help Stilwell and I hoped his product would be successful, but it was not... I trusted in the American legal system, so I trust that my case will be overturned... if not, I will fight this case to the highest court of the land. It is a matter of principle. What happened to me should not happen to anyone else; especially any other Asian American businessman," he said.

Chen's company, American Scitec which is located in Costa Mesa, has been a global leader in the manufacture of smoke detectors for ten years. His 600 employee-company makes and sells over 5 million detectors a year. Scitec customers include Sears, Builders Emporium, Home Club and many major regional hardware chains.

Chen had been approached in 1982 by the part time inventor, who lives in Oregon, for help in getting his portable smoke alarm manufactured. According to Chen, Stilwell refused to change his detector design despite the fact that it did not meet with UL certification standards. Chen claimed he tried several ways to modify the unit, but his "hands were tied" because of the design limitations.

Even though the design failed to get a UL certification, Stilwell ordered 30,000 units from Chen which he purportedly sold. Chen's company was not obligated to get UL approval in order to make the detector.

Chen's lawyer, Douglas Vickery said, "certainly cannot get into the jurors' minds. We have no idea. [We] explained to the jury why the verdict was wrong... You have a reasonable basis for damages — even if you find liability." He insisted there was "no liability" in their case and surmised that there was "no way" the jury could have reached the \$3 million damages "without some kind of passion or prejudice."

The jury was composed of six Caucasians. The case is being monitored by the Asian Pacific Legal Center, which follows racially sensitive issues.

A hearing date has been set on July 20 in US District Court Magistrate George J. King, who is of Chinese ancestry, to hear motions from Chen's attorneys who are asking that he either reverse the judgement or grant a new trial.

LA EVENTS

THRU JUL 10
"Yankee Dawg You Die," written by Philip Gortanda, stars Sab Shimono & Kelvin Han Yee. LA Theatre Ctr., 514 Spring St. \$22-\$25. (213/627-5599)

THRU JUL 10
"A Messenger of Love in Yamato," a two-act play by Chikamatsu Monzaemon. Japan America Theatre, 244 S. San Pedro St., LA. \$28/\$24. (213/680-3700)

JUL 9-AUG 28
"Works in Water & Wood," exhibition of woodblock prints by Shi Jihong, a native of Nin Po, China. Pacific Asian Museum, 46 N. Los Robles Ave., Pasadena. (818/449-2742)

TUE. JUL 12
Immigration Conference follow-up, discussion of legislation on legal immigration, amnesty issues and the Immigration Reform & Control Act. A/P Legal Center, 1010 S. Flower St., Ste. 302, LA. RSVP (213/746-6029)

THU. JUL 14
The List-Glenn String Orchestra, conducted by Chi-Jen Chang, prof. at Soochow U., Taiwan. Stat. Playhouse, CSLA campus. 8 pm. (213/224-3448)

SAT. JUL 16
How to Succeed in Business and Advance Up the Corporate Ladder by the Organization of Chinese American Entrepreneur's Advisory Network [OCEAN]. 21311 Hawthorne Blvd., Ste. 200, Torrance. Free. 10 am-1 pm. RSVP (213/543-5433)

SUN. JUL 17
Summer Luncheon by US-China Peoples Friendship Assn. of Long Beach. Speaker: Prof. San-pao Li. Chen's Restaurant, 2131 E. Broadway, Long Beach. \$7.50. RSVP (213/429-1485)

Twelfth Annual Miss Hoa Hau Ao Dai beauty Pageant and cultural event, by Vietnamese Student Assn., CSULB. Anaheim Convention Center. (714) 893-1349

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ARTS

THRU JUL 10

Asian Embroideries exhibit. Includes costumes worn in China's imperial court in the 18th century. Asian Art Museum, Golden Gate Pk., SF. (751-5000)

THRU JUL 22

A Thousand Oceans, collage and paperwork by Jeckie Uta Masaki. Asian Resource Gallery, 310 14th St., Oakland. Mon-Fri, 8 am-6 pm. Free.

THRU AUG 12

Chinese Language & Culture Summer School for secondary & junior high students. 9 am-12 noon. Chinese American International School, UC Extension Center, 220 Buchanan St., SF. (864-524)



JUL 9-30

Antonese Cuisine Class for English speakers. Chinatown YWCA. 965 Clay St., SF. \$32 plus \$16 material fee. Pre-registration req. Sats, 10 am-1pm. (397-6883)

JUL 9 & 10

Annual summer festival by Konk-Kyo Church. There will be food, BINGO & other games, raffle, garage sale & bazaar. 1909 Bush St., SF. Noon-9 pm (Sat) and noon-8 pm (Sun). (31-0453)

SUN. JUL 10

Cultural dialogue/potluck hosted by Eth-Noh. The performing duo of Robert Kikuchi-ngojo and Nancy Wang invites those interested in arts issues to attend. 4 pm. 2322 Divisadero St., SF. Reservation necessary. (563-2527)

RECREATION



JUL 15, 16 & 17

The Twelfth Asian American Tennis Championships & Fundraiser. Tennis tourney (Las Palmas Tennis Center, Sunnyvale), dinner/dance/fashion show (Holiday Inn, Foster City) & raffle. All proceeds go to Self-Help for the Elderly. (408/730-9533)

DINNER/DANCE

FRI. JUL 15

Chinese Hospital Auxiliary fundraiser, Rock & Roll dance party. Prizes for best 50s & 60s outfits. Lake Merritt Hotel, 1800 Madison St., Oakland. \$25. 8 pm-midnight. (444-0874)

FRI. JUL 22

Celebration of Wu Yee's 11th Year of service. Ocean City Restaurant, 644 Broadway, SF. \$40. No host bar opens 5:45 pm. Program & dinner at 7 pm. RSVP by July 14. (391-8993)

LECTURE/CONFERENCE

THU. JUL 7

Lecture on domestic violence in Asian families and the development of a new shelter for Asian battered women. UCSF's Toland Hall, 533 Parnassus, SF. Noon-1 pm. (476-5222)

SAT. JUL 9

Using the Media: How to get your News in the News, a series of workshops by the Asian American Journalists Assoc. Pacific Bell Aud., 140 New Montgomery St., SF. \$5. (777-7132)

WED. JUL 13

Recruitment meeting for the Calif. Highway Patrol, in Chinese for Affirmative Action's Community Room, 17 Walter U. Lum place, SF. 6-8 pm. For info. about eligibility, call Eric Jue (982-0801)

Town hall meeting with Tom Hsieh. Topics include: budget deficit & elimination of fire ladder truck. Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Assoc. Hall, 843 Stockton St., SF. 6-8 pm. (554-5015)

THU. JUL 14

CADC membership meeting with Supervisor Tom Hsieh. Chinatown YWCA, 855 Sacramento St., SF. 7:30 pm.

THE BIG EVENT

Nellie Wong



Poetry reading from, *Dreams in Harrison Railroad Park* & *The Death of Long Steam Lady*, by the author, Nellie Wong. UCSF's Toland Hall, 533 Parnassus Ave., SF. Noon-1 pm. (476-2557)

CAMERON HOUSE:
Shaping the Community

By PETER WONG

SAN FRANCISCO - Established in 1874, the Donaldina Cameron House has served the Asian community for over one hundred years. "The key to Cameron House's success," says Reverend Norman Fong, Director of Youth Programs, "is the ability to adapt to the changing needs of the community."

Although Cameron House is an agency of the United Presbyterian Church, its programs extend well beyond that of most church organizations. Their services are divided into two areas.

Their Social Service Department deals mainly with the concerns and difficulties of adult life. The cornerstone of this department is the Battered Women Assistance program [BWA]. Cameron House seeks to meet a woman's needs both during and after a crisis with emergency shelter, child-care, employment referral and professional counseling.

They do not, however, try to push the women into any decision. "Only she will know what is best," says Dr. Ernest Wu, director of the department. "We try to increase their emotional resources so that they gradually become stronger, and one day will say, 'I can stand on my own two feet,' and have a new sense of pride and independence."

The workers speak many languages and dialects to facilitate communication. A Women's Support Group meets regularly, providing further emotional support and a network of friendship and understanding.

Cameron House's Asian Women's Legal Assistance program works in conjunction with the BWA to provide legal aid and advice to women. Cameron House has the services of a full-time lawyer who is available once a week for free or low-cost Family Law consultation, referral, and representation. This program is intended for low income, non-English speaking, immigrant Asian women.

A new program indicative of the changing times is the Ministry to Singles. "We have found that there are more and more single people around," says Wu, "so we arrange meetings and activities for them at least twice a month. If they want friends, they will meet them." Wu believes this program is important because many immigrants "miss" [dating] years while trying to situate themselves in the US. "When these immigrants are in China waiting to go to the US, they spend a number of years improving their English and obtaining work experience. "Suddenly, they are thirty and still single," says Wu.

Cameron House's Social Service Department also provides community education. They broadcast twice-a-week on Sinocast radio to let Chinese listeners know about the services available in the Bay Area.

Cameron House has also acted as a voice for the community. They helped sponsor and

organize the Mei Lun Yuen Housing Project for senior citizens, a \$14 million effort that created low income housing for 36 Chinatown families.

The Cameron House also offers many activities for children through their Youth Department. This department is comprised of two programs. The first program, the



Students receive tutoring at the Cameron House

Bilingual Afterschool Program (BAP) involves after school care with tutoring and study halls concentrating on reading and writing. The program helps about 150 students annually. The BAP also has activities for the kids on the weekends.

The second Youth Department program is American-Born Chinese (ABC) program, now in its 36th year. The program consists of 10 to 12 children per club. "We need to change its name because we get a mixed group of kids, not just Chinese," says Reverend Fong. The clubs range from 6th grade boys and girls up to high school and meet at Cameron House every Friday night. "The clubs are not too big, so there is a great deal of friendship among club members," says Wu.

Each club is supervised by a leader, often a college-age alumnus of the clubs. The leader stays with the club for the duration of the intermediate and high school years. "Aside from keeping kids off the streets, the main purpose of the program is to develop leadership qualities among young Asians," Wu explains. "A number of people who were street urchins thirty-six years ago, are now doctors and lawyers, and in leadership positions."

Wu has noticed in both the counseling and youth programs that when many first start, they are dependent and do not want to take risks. "They would rather be slaves and safe than strong and independent," he says.

Through their Social Service and Youth Departments, the Cameron House seeks to increase the awareness and capabilities of the members of the Asian community. "In Chinese families, a lot of children have not been encouraged to maintain their own view or position," Wu says. "We must respect the kids' sense of independence and ability to make judgments and decisions."

For more information call: (414) 781-0401

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File No. 120310
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as ESSENCE INTERNATIONAL TRADING COMPANY, 3900 Geary Blvd., Suite 303, San Francisco, CA 94118: Seng Sok Taing, 119 Austin Court San Jose, CA 95110. Date registrant(s) commenced business: This business is conducted by an individual. Signed: Seng Sok Taing This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on June 28, 1988. Pub. dates: July 7, 14, 21, 28, 1988.

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胡靜庭

美空軍情報站 (一)

一九三七年八月，中蘇互不侵犯條約簽字，兩國關係經過近九年的絕交（一九二九年七月蘇聯宣佈對中國絕交），又重蘇聯熱絡起來。蔣經國在蘇度過了十二年（一九二五—三七年）的冷暖生活，（蔣總司令的長子十五歲赴俄，受優待以幼年入莫斯科中山大學，倍受禮遇。二九年中蘇絕交，蔣經國被視為人質，曾下放到西伯利亞開礦開墾做苦工）終於回到祖國。抗戰中蘇聯又派過志願空軍，有過武器援助。四十年代初在各集團軍總部還派有蘇聯軍事顧問。（這些在國府的抗日戰史上都有記載）湯總部的柯林斯基大校，是蘇聯衛國戰爭時的軍官，並不通現代戰術，所以在湯部，湯先生以上賓之禮待之，從來未參加重要的軍事會議。他只能算是聊備一格，也沒有任何軍事上的建議。還有，當時中國通俄語的人才缺乏，配屬到湯部的一個翻譯，俄語程度，也是三五八成，於是顧問的活動圈子就更小，到了四四年，蘇聯暗中助中共的行爲和新疆邊區蘇軍的侵蝕，中蘇關係又見惡化，俄顧問開始撤離。到中原會戰時，湯部的這位俄顧問便離職了。

美空軍，而是中國陸軍，因為魏德邁是統帥都參謀長，聽美軍的指揮。這並不足為怪，任何政治、軍事、外交、經濟乃至於個人，那一件事，不是以實力為後盾的呢？

美空軍要在湯部派出空軍情報軍官，設立偵察小組，是在中原會戰以前就決定了的。因為邊區轄境的地理，山東臨黃海，蘇北臨東海，緊接太平洋，是日本侵華的補給和掠奪資源的主要路線，監視和打擊都是戰略重點，所以在邊區內為空軍蒐集情報是有利的。中原會戰後葉縣淪陷，臨泉指揮所便決定派出別動小組帶領導，秘密偷越平漢路日軍封鎖綫把美軍情報軍官接到臨泉。美空軍情報組僅僅兩個人。上尉柏德森（我們叫他白上尉）是在中國出身的，戰前父親在浙江杭州基督教傳教，白上尉是幼年回國時，中國話還能記得幾句，也還能適應中國的生活。中尉約瑟夫（我們叫他喬中喬）生長却在美國，過慣了文明生活，在前方農村就很不自在了。何柱國副官專門派了一位略通英語的少將高參王（東北人名字已忘）負責招待，在飲食方面特別予以照顧。何先生本人常常邀了我同去探訪他們，給他們很多安慰，以後處得關係極為融洽，我們還結成橋牌搭子，每週都有一兩次的歡樂聚會。由於合作無間，情報組時常提供我們許多太平洋戰爭的最新消息。有一次是美海軍金上將在珊瑚海殲滅日艦的戰役中，我們被邀去聽實況廣播，砲聲的呼嘯，歡呼聲的熱烈，如身歷其境，我們第一次感到高效率的先進無線電設備，在軍事情報上，該有多重要！

(一八九)



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石岐西山憶舊古寺今喜重修

高民川

今年三月以來，特別是最年，曾望顏進士，官至近，曾經沉寂多年的中山市石岐西山古寺，頓時熱鬧起來，遊斯地，亦予重修，佳僧日衆。前來游覽和禮佛參禪的人日增，均尊毛曹兩家爲山主。

·原來西山寺重修首期工程已接近尾聲，雖未舉行儀式，聞寶殿、韋馱殿、六祖殿、准提訊而來的善男信女，頗爲踴躍殿、觀音殿、地藏殿、多寶塔寺，僧應接不暇。殿、曾公廳、禪房等，塑有釋

深。寺前兩座山門，均有石刻，第一座山門西山的「第一峰」與第二座山門對聯「山小登無雲出岫，台高還有樹參天」，均為曾望顏所書。而第二座門額「六棉古道」四字，則是毛赤誠的後人書法家毛研陸題於民國十六年。

討伐，數十烈士殉難。民國十六年由華僑捐款建碑亭紀念，碑又爲參與其筆之民國初年首任香山縣長林壽圖所撰。林壽圖爲龍濟光所忌，曾亡命美洲，任舊金山陽和會館主席。

紀念亭西武峰台爲清代火藥庫，毀於火，現建有四方凍亭。此處爲西山最高點，西與中山公園烟墩古寺遙遙相對，東與香港同胞郭得勝先生捐建的孫中山紀念堂相距不遠，南則爲「中山紀念圖書館」，此爲石岐青少年宮。環顧四周，景色迷人。

★本中心與三藩市法律援助處將於七月份開始聯合舉辦一項免費法律諮詢服務，特別解答下列的問題：迫遷、福利金（如社保金、養老金、緊急救濟、家庭兒童福利、醫藥咭等），與家庭問題（離婚、禁制令、家庭暴力與監護人），這項服務是專為華埠低收入的人仕而設。逢星期二下午三時至五時，有法律界的專員或律師在本中心回答閣下有關法律的問題並有介紹服務。詳情請

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石岐古有「山拱七星，水迴九曲」之勝，又有「七星伴月」之景。西山又名武峰，爲七星伴月中的一星（石岐古有七峰，環拱着形似月亮的月山，故名），位於石岐孫文中路，其下是民族路口，即古城西門——登瀛門之北，上有仁壽禪林，俗稱西山寺，始建於明嘉靖年間，已有四百餘年歷史，

迦牟尼、彌勒、阿彌陀、觀音、地藏、韋馱、伽藍和十八羅漢等佛像。在寺側有名爲「西歸」的殿堂，專爲人們寄放親人（以未婚而夭折者爲多）神牌及寄存「長生」（生人備用之棺材）之所。清明、重九之

成爲游人必登之山，信徒必參之殿，香火鼎盛。

所謂「六棉古道」，相傳宋代經有六棵高大木棉樹，日久枯萎，後於明代由毛赤誠補植，故將木棉樹下小道稱爲「六棉古道」。西山木棉環山可見，挺拔參天，樹齡長，故有一多二古特點。西山木棉，寒冬笑傲風霜，來春則花紅仍火，裝點西山艷麗生輝，游人嘆爲觀止，因而「西山木棉」歷

為石岐青少年宮・環顧四周，景色迷人。

為保存文物古跡，貫徹宗教政策，西山古寺乃有重修之舉，中山市人民政府撥款以助，海內外善長仁翁，各界善信，積極布施，首期工程業於去年九月動工，西山寺重修委員會主任，中山市佛教協會副會長釋純真大師，身披袈裟，主

師在本中心回答閣下有關法律的問題並有介紹服務。詳情請致電法律援助處查詢，電話：六二七—〇二〇〇，或向本中心詢問，電話：四二一—〇九四三。

★華埠兒童培育中心，七月份家長座談會為：十三日——兒童心理——父母行為模式的影

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人，他們必選身材較高的，美國土生的，能歌善舞的。所唱的歌曲又要是美國流行曲，以英語唱出的。如評判員中多女士，觀點角度也不同。上月在電視中看到在台北舉行的「環球小姐」，進入決賽的除墨西哥小姐外，其他四人（泰國、香港、南韓、日本）全是亞裔。熱門的如美國小姐和瑞典小姐等統統敗北。可見審美觀點中外不同。明年華埠小姐賽事誰人能勝出，也是要看什麼人做評審員。（石美娟）

樂爲僑胞找親人

時移世易，年年失修，古寺一部份殿堂早已倒塌，十年浩劫，「普渡衆生」的佛像亦在劫難難逃，蕩然無存，寺僧亦散。現僅存正殿和左右偏殿。寺門「仁壽禪林」四字與對聯石刻仍保存完好。門聯「紅棉舊蔭，福地重光」，係清代重修時名人張堂拳書，剛勁雄

來成爲鐵城（石岐別稱）八景之一，今爲中山十景之一。

寺後有八角紀念亭。亭前照壁有孫中山先生遺墨「天下爲公」石雕；亭後有「中山縣殉國烈士紀念碑」與「討龍陣亡紀念碑記」。民國三年，軍閥龍濟光擁袁（世凱）稱臣據粵。民國五年，中山民軍於隆

持大雄寶殿的升樑儀式。首期工程是重修大寶雄殿、觀音殿、地藏殿；重塑釋迦牟尼、阿彌陀佛、彌勒佛、觀音、地藏、伽藍、韋馱等佛像。經過大半年的緊張施工，目前佛像正在貼金泊，不久即將全部竣工。西山寺重修的消息使開後，善男信女和華僑、港澳同胞前來參觀禮佛者日增，沉寂已久的西山，重見袈裟，香烟潦灩。中國佛教協會會長趙樸初，題寫了「大雄寶殿」牌匾。

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四月二十九日，原廣海僑聯會主任劉煥祥，接到旅美華僑高偉豪的來信，說有一位名叫周連籍（現名周榮炎）的端芬籍旅美鄉親委托他趁回鄉機會，代為尋訪失散三十五年的胞妹周連操。高偉豪還說，他返鄉逗留的時間短，無暇顧及代人尋親，故寫信委托劉煥祥代勞。

劉煥祥根據高偉豪提供的線索，直接到廣海鎮潮樂村查

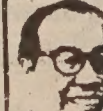
訪，首先找到周連籍的外甥曹康乾，隨後又找到了他母親周連操。劉煥祥根據高偉豪的來信要求，把周先生的通訊地址交給曹康乾，讓他們直接同周先生行通信聯系，終於使周先生與失散多年的親人團聚。

劉煥祥在廣海僑聯會擔任主任期間，曾為旅外鄉親尋找失散的親人達二十多宗，多次受到海外鄉親的稱讚。

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★本中心與三藩市法律援處將於七月份開始聯合舉辦免費法律諮詢服務，特別將下列的問題：迫遷、福利（如社保金、養老金、緊急濟、家庭兒童福利、醫藥咭），與家庭問題（離婚、禁令、家庭暴力與監護人），項服務是專為華埠低收入人士而設。逢星期二下午三時至五時，有法律界的專員或律在本中心回答閣下有關於法律問題並有介紹服務。詳情請電法律援助處查詢，電話：二七一〇二〇〇，或向本中心詢問，電話：四二一—〇九一。

★華埠兒童培育中心，七家長座談會為：十三日——心理——父母行為模式的影響。

兒童基本心理常識講座。二十九日——歡迎新家長。二十九日——電影。每次活動時間由上午十時至十二時。下午一時至三時重覆舉行一次。全部免費。該中心地址：三藩市都板街六四五三。

★七月二十一號星期四，上午十一時至十二時，在七七七號士德頓街夾唐人街，二零二室，護兒資料中心內，將有一方便營養餐講座。到時，講員將介紹各種樣有營養價值的三文治做法及其它，有興趣參加的朋友，請打電話至三九一八九九三留座。

夫列出租
日落區兩睡房，大餐客廳，一個半浴室，新地氈、清潔光猛、爐頭、雪櫃、有車房請電。661.0586

加州七月開始實行

新定最低工資標準

暫按雙重標準發放工資

(舊金山訊)加州七月一日起實行新定最低工資標準，將加州最低工資由三元三角五分提高至四元二角五分。另外，凡是有小費收入的工作人員，最低工資提高到三元五角。加州州長委任的勞工福利委員會，自七月一日起所有加州雇主必須按新訂雙重標準支付最低工資，如有違例者，雇員可以向當局檢舉。經檢舉而牌照及受罰的可能。

加州的三元三角五分最低工資是從一九八一年開始的，實行已有七年，提高最低工資標準已是爭辯許久的問題。為此，州長委任一勞工福利委員會，提出最低工資標準，勞工福利委員會具有法定權力。於六月三十日，加州勞工福利委員會，諾斯實行裁員計劃。據本市一

為解決龐大財政赤字 舊金山市府着手裁員

(舊金山訊)為了應付本這次真正被解雇的人會少於這市一億八千萬赤字，市長艾諾斯實行裁員計劃。據本市一

名高級市政官員說，本市近四百名公務員已接到解雇通知。但

六月三十日是一九八七至一九八八會計年度的最後一天，因此也是一些人揮別市府的日子。而在未來幾周，還會有

一些員工步這些人的後塵。市政服務委員會秘書華爾克透露，接到通知的四百名公務人員，大約有一半是所謂臨時僱用的員工，並非市政服務

反加州法例，因為勞工法例是禁止將小賬視作薪酬。另外此雙重標準也歧視女性，勞工團體指加州超過半數拿小賬的雇員是女性。

加州上訴庭於六月十六日裁定，拿取小賬工人的工資，不能少於最低工資。上訴庭指出委員會是違反了州勞工法例第三五一節，不許委員會制定少於最低工資的水平應用於拿取小賬的工人的身上。

勞工福利委員會又入稟最高法院，要求推遲執行上訴庭的裁決。最高法院於六月廿四

金山灣區房價昂貴

公司高薪難聘人才

(本報訊)金山灣區房價高得可怕，據說已構成一種危險，使許多公司招募所需的經理和專業人才越來越困難。比如，在芝加哥大都會，單家獨戶的家庭住宅只需十四萬二千元，而在金山灣區則需二十四萬元，而且價錢還在上漲。在其他城市一個中級經理或專業人士住的房子，在灣區要三十萬元或更高。

有關人士指出，灣區房價昂貴，影響了灣區吸引新的有才能的人才到這裡來。鳳凰城一個高科技經理在當地擁有一所價值九萬三千元的住宅，最近他覺得即使拿到這數目到灣區，他覺得即使拿到這數目到灣區，想過好生活還是不夠的。灣區昂貴的房價，使很多人士望而止步。

熊貓少棒隊厲兵秣馬 將前赴北京參加競賽

(舊金山訊)十六位華裔小朋友組成的舊金山熊貓少棒隊正在加緊訓練，準備參加北京國際友誼賽。

舊金山熊貓少棒隊十六名隊員，都是十六歲以下的華裔學童。該隊總教練為梁友文，

華促會為公路巡邏局 舉辦亞裔巡警招募會

(舊金山華埠訊)華人權益促進會將於七月十三日星期三，為加州公路巡邏局，舉行招募會議。時間是晚上六至八時。地點是華促會的社區中心。加州公路巡邏局，現正招募亞裔的男女巡警。申請人必須是二十一至三十一歲，中學畢業(有文憑)，視力良好，無犯罪紀錄，是美國公民(或於考試前最少十年已申請準備入籍)。如獲錄時，需有加州駕駛執照，重量與高度符合比例，需身高六呎六吋。巡警起薪，入校受訓期間，是二四一〇元一月。受訓完畢，派任工作，每月二五二一。

有興趣申請者，請到三藩市林華耀街(即花園角街)十七號，或電九八二〇八〇一登記。屆時加州公路巡邏警會出席回答問題，並派發申請表格。申請者必需通曉英語。

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雙方辦事處宣告成立

港府權力將不會因此削弱

【香港訊】中英聯絡小組雙方辦事處一日在香港宣告成立。一、日晚雙方聯合舉行酒會。會上中方代表柯在樂再次強調，聯絡小組是兩國的聯絡機構，而不是權力機構，它不參與香港的行政管理，也不對立起監督作用，這種性質和職能不會因進駐香港而發生任何變化。港督衛奕信爵士在致詞時表示，聯絡小組的工作對於香港的重要性的已得到廣泛的公認，香港政府將會盡可能給予小組多方面的協助。

柯在樂在祝酒時指出，聯絡小組的進駐和雙方代表處的建立，肯定將加強雙方人員的接觸和了解，增進彼此間的友誼和合作，有助於聯絡小組任務的更好完成。對中方人員來說，世界大戰時的侵略行為。

（本報訊）五百多名華裔科學家在柏克萊加大舉行第二屆美洲華人生物科學會議。這次會議從六月廿七日至卅日，為期四天。參加這次會議的學者來自美加各地及中國大陸、香港、台灣、新加坡。會長鄭永齊說，舉行這次會議，主要目的是增進華裔科學家之間的互相聯繫，促進一些合作計劃。這次會議的四個重點議題是：介質傳導、癌症、生物技術、毒理。鄭永齊說，來自台灣、大陸、香港、新加坡和美國的科學家在一起，氣氛相當融洽，經常討論到深夜，可說「血濃於水」。

美加港台大陸科學家舉行 美洲華人生物科學會議 研究科學促進合作計劃

會議討論的合作計劃之一是對大陸和台灣的學生進行共訓或代訓。伯納大學教授胡流清和北卡大學教授黃英星負責的此項計劃，已進入細節磋商階段。多家華人生物科技公司在對這次會議提供贊助，他們同時也在會議期間擺出產品展示台。台北國泰綜合醫院為二十位研究生前來赴會提供了獎學金。

該會前會長、舊金山加大教授王正中表示，美國的生物科學技術發展日新月異，而台灣和大陸對這些情況所知實在很少。他認為這兩個地方的科學家，特別是大陸的科學家，應多出來走走看看。

據下屆會議籌備人胡清流教授透露，第三屆美洲華人生物科學會議，已訂於一九九〇年六月在香港舉行。成立僅三年的美洲華人生物科學學會，目前已有近千名會員，據稱是美洲華人生物科學組織中最大的一個。該會的新會長、新澤西州羅格斯大學教授楊中樞於七月一日就任。

日文部省又掩蓋侵略 中小學教師提出指責

（本報訊）日本中小學教師指責文部省在審查教科書時歪曲事實，掩蓋日本在第二次世界大戰時的侵略行為。

（本報訊）五百多名華裔科學家在柏克萊加大舉行第二屆美洲華人生物科學會議。這次會議從六月廿七日至卅日，為期四天。參加這次會議的學者來自美加各地及中國大陸、香港、台灣、新加坡。會長鄭永齊說，舉行這次會議，主要目的是增進華裔科學家之間的互相聯繫，促進一些合作計劃。這次會議的四個重點議題是：介質傳導、癌症、生物技術、毒理。鄭永齊說，來自台灣、大陸、香港、新加坡和美國的科學家在一起，氣氛相當融洽，經常討論到深夜，可說「血濃於水」。

文部省還刪去了教科書中譴責日本法西斯主義與及日軍在上海和南京屠殺中國人的章節，借口是法西斯主義與軍國主義是否相同，尚無定論。

在酒會上，英方首席代表麥若彬先生說，雙方的辦事處將會成為有關聯絡小組工作事務的主要聯絡渠道，大部份專家小組會議也會在港舉行。他指出，英方的新辦事處設於香港，並不會削弱香港政府官員的重要角色。

一日上午聯絡小組雙方首席代表在港舉行了設立常駐代表處後的首次會晤，會晤地點是在新駐地高雲樓。

中午，港督衛奕信爵士設宴招待雙方代表處的人員。

據悉，英方首席代表麥若彬因身兼英國外交部助理次官職，不能長駐香港，將會派全權代表進行工作。

要聞簡報

- 侵柬越軍副總司令羅柯鏢最近承認，越南一九七七年開始侵柬以來，共有五萬五千名越南官兵在同民柬作戰中被打死，並有同樣數目官兵受傷。
- 近四十年來第一位到中國大陸採訪的台灣《自立晚報》記者李永得，已被提昇為該報的總編輯。
- 北京中級人民法院對毆打北京大學學生致死致傷的六名被告人作出一審判決。廿六歲主犯王健被判處死刑，另一名主犯，十八歲的哈恩明被判處死刑，緩期兩年執行。其他四名被告王健明、王永聯、王麗分別被判有期徒刑，劉斌則因情節較輕，免於刑事處分。
- 蘇共十九次代表會議通過七點改革方案，黨方部分權轉給民選立法機構。通過設置有實權的主席職位。主席負責監督國內外政策。
- 蘇聯和阿富汗抵抗力量交換戰俘。

各地河川水位下降 生產生活均受影響

（華盛頓訊）由於旱情嚴重，全國河流水位，目前，已降到數十年來的最低點，加州降低百分之四十，東南威脅到飲用水源和水力發電，部則降低百分之十八。農業灌溉受到影響，魚類和野生動物的生命已經遭到威脅。美國三大河流——密西西比、聖勞倫斯及哥倫比亞河的總流量，五月份已降到卅七年來

舊恨難忘



對中國人來說，七月七日本來是個歡樂的七巧節。可是自從日本侵華以來，每當提起七月七日，我們不會想起陰曆的傳統節日，從腦海中浮起的必然是陽曆一九三七年七月七日在蘆溝橋畔炮火激烈的戰爭場面。半個世紀過去了，許多中國人會說：「這場舊恨早該忘掉了。」

在二次大戰中，歐陸的猶太人慘遭納粹黨人的毒手，幾被趕絕殺盡。戰後猶太人痛定思痛，認為舊恨難忘，告誡後人說：「千萬別讓這場災難重來！」

儘管中國人在戰後以德報怨，沒有向戰俘日僑報復，也不提任何賠償條件，完全沒有向日本人算這筆血債。在日本經濟全面復甦後，中國政府也沒有以戰時受害為理由，向日本要求工商業特惠權或其他經濟利益。而在日本方面，只見軍國主義的陰影重現，改寫歷史、公祭戰犯、拍攝歌頌大帝國的電影、美化昔日侵略行徑。還看到日中友好石碑多次被人污毀，當局也縱容高官作反華言論。這對中國人來說，是難以容忍的。中國人以德報怨，不記舊恨是項美德。但在冷酷的現實面前，我們應學效猶太人如何把戰爭被害的實況保存下來，教育告誡下一代。讓他們積極地防範又一次災害的重現。

（劉池光）